

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1863.

Threatened Troubles in Japan.

From Our Special Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Jan. 3, 1863.
Just as the mail is closing for San Francisco by the Timandra we have rumors of one of those threatened dangers with which the young settlement has been so often menaced. There have been, indeed, floating rumors for some days past of bands of robbers, or armed outlaws, who were determined upon mischief toward the foreign residents. Once or twice the past month an armed force has been landed from the foreign shipping, and the British gunboat Kestrel has been moored within a cable's length of the shore, at foreign mounted patrol for several nights did guard duty in the streets. But these rumors were gradually lost sight of until the present moment, when they have been revived with an increased importance given to them by the Japanese authorities.

It seems that late last night or early this morning all the foreign Ministers, who are spending the holidays at Kamagawa and Yokohama, were wakened upon by a deputation of two Governors for Foreign Affairs, who had come down from Yedo expressly for the purpose, to apprise them of threatened danger to their persons. The American Minister, who was staying with the Consul at Kamagawa, was disturbed at 4 a.m. by this deputation, who came to apprise him that they had good assurance that bands of lawless men were watching in the vicinity of the *tokaido*, to do mischief upon any foreigners who should pass along that thoroughfare, and that they believed this danger was particularly imminent to foreign officials. They especially desired that he would not attempt to return to Yedo by the *tokaido*, as he had contemplated doing two three days hence, but that they would send a steamer down for him. They said they were not able to lay their hands upon the *ronins*, but they had good assurance that they were about.

To these rumors are added many others, which have less foundation, of an attack upon the settlement generally. Some Japanese servants, whose friends reside at Yedo, are said to have been warned to leave foreign employ and to give their masters warning also of the danger.

We have had so often such a "wowl! wowl!" cry that many are wholly incredulous of any danger, while others are sufficiently alarmed to remove their treasure on board the shipping. Your correspondent is inclined to the belief that although the Japanese authorities are sincere in their apprehensions, this is but a repetition of the menaces which have so often been made, to produce disquiet when no real intention exists of carrying them into execution. The *ronin* is half a hero among the Japanese—a sort of Sherwood Forest outlaw, ubiquitous and invincible.

However, these rumors will not be treated with entire neglect, but every precaution of guard and patrol taken to secure against surprise for a day and night or two, till they pass away.

* The public highway to Yedo.

The Diarrhea Cured.

Of the whole catalogue of diseases which have afflicted our soldiers, there is none that has produced a tenth part as much trouble as the diarrhea. It has broken down men and officers. It has carried many a poor fellow out of the world. Indeed, it has killed more than bullies. True, in its killing stage, it has reached a more severe form, such as cholera morbus, bloody flux, dysentery, &c. In this stage it is not, of course, so easily cured as in its first, which is a most invariably a simple form of diarrhea. In this stage it is the easiest cured disease of all with which man is ever afflicted, and this by the most simple means; so simple that any soldier in possession of a tin cup and a knife, and with strength enough to crawl to the woods and cut a handful of bark from a tree—a tree that grows upon almost every Southern stream—can cure himself. I speak advisedly, and with full confidence; the cure is certain, easy, safe, and within reach of almost every army camp.

I published last summer a statement of this fact, and I know that a great many persons have been saved to a life of usefulness by that publication. I know that copies of THE TRIBUNE, containing the cure for the diarrhea, were preserved in camps until worn out. I also know, that many now suffering never saw that article, who could, and some would have cured themselves if they had read of and applied the remedy. I therefore repeat this statement in brief:

A tea made of the bark of the sweet gum tree is the most certain remedy for diarrhea, and all similar complaints of the bowels, that ever was applied to man. The inside bark of a large tree is preferable, and a pint cup full-half of bark, steeped in a cup full of water till it is of the color of strong, clear coffee, will effect a cure in all ordinary cases, if taken in the first stage; and most severe cases of dysentery and bloody flux I have cured upon myself and others in six hours. In 1832, I was severely attacked with Asiatic cholera while traveling on horseback in Indiana. With great exertion, I succeeded in reaching a wayside inn, where I drank a pint of sweet gum bark tea, rested six hours, and went on my journey. I was attacked again by the same disease in 1849, in Georgia, and cured in the same way, in one night. I could give in detail very many cases in strong proof of the value of this remedy—a remedy for all bowel complaints, known to half the negroes in the South, and a sort of universal remedy with many of the poor white.

The article alluded to led Dr. Peck of Jersey City to consult me, and by my earnest advice he induced others to join him in preparing an extract of the sweet-gum bark. The result is worth knowing, and is best told in his own words in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1863.

SOLON ROBINSON, Tribune Office, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—The feeling that led you to publish the article in which you advised the use of sweet-gum bark for diarrhea, &c., may cause you to be somewhat surprised to learn of our success in making an extract of the bark, and also to hear that your "article" had any effect in inducing the soldiers to cure themselves by your method.

I have now spent two weeks in Washington, and to the Army of the Potomac engaged not in seeing, but in writing, and in giving out information, and in making arrangements.

In every case of diarrhea or dysentery where it has been used, and where I have been able to get a report of its effects, it has invariably effected a speedy cure.

I am also able to offer you the gratifying news that the use of sweet-gum bark has cured many officers and soldiers to prove the bark and use it as you directed, with the happiest results.

An officer, who was Chief of Staff of Gen. Kearny at the time of his death, informs me that the paper containing the "information" was sent him at the time he was severely prostrated with diarrhea, and was thereby led to use the article, and it, I understand, was cured by one dose, so that he was able to ride and attend to duty the next day. In the latter time I have seen in the army I have met probably one-half and white a soldier.

I have seen the extract in number of medical cases, and by using in connection, a mild stimulant for the liver, have cured every case.

What effect it may have when used alone in chronic diarrhea, I have yet to learn.

If we can get this medicine into general use in the army, I am satisfied that it will add to its strength immeasurably. The diarrhea at present prevails to a alarming extent, both in the Army of the Potomac and in the camps around Washington. Most particularly,

W.M. PECK.

To enable any one to know the tree at sight, I will describe it again. It grows in all the South-Western States, upon moist land, or near streams, and sometimes to two feet diameter. The color of the bark is somewhat like white oak, striated, rough, with a rose like oak. The twigs and leaves are shaped like those of the maple, and all old trees bear an abundance of seed-balls, three-fourths of an inch diameter, rough, with honeycomb-like cells, open on the surface. These balls lie thickly under the trees in winter. The young trees have a curious appearance. The twigs are ornamented with a series of excrements, like flakes of dry, spongy bark, which adhere to the twigs edgeways. The trees, when cut, exude a white gum, pleasantly aromatic. The botanical name is *liquidambar*. It is sometimes called Tupelo, but incorrectly; that being the name of our

gun, of the species *Nyssa*, known as Pepperidge, at the North.

The great value of the sweet gum remedy is, it never injures the patient—it cures and heals. Make it known to every soldier in all our armies.

SOLON ROBINSON.

New York, March 6.

Court of Appeals.

The following is a list of the last hundred causes on the March calendar:

DEFENDED CAUSES—CLASS I.—*The People, ko. agt.*

DEFENDED CAUSES—CLASS II.—*Peek agt. Casey and others.*

DEFENDED CAUSES—CLASS III.—*Hathorn agt. Flynn et al. 4. McNamee, com. agt. Cop. 5. Stevens et al. 6. Smith et al. 7. Mathews, Egleston, et al. 8. Sturtevant, et al. 9. Farley agt. McDonald, et al. 10. People ex rel. Smith agt. Pease and others. 11. Hart, Anthony and others. 12. Brown, et al. 13. Rose and others. 14. W. Scott and another, agt. Warren, et al. 15. Curtis and Sullivan, et al. 16. T. Moore, Herbert, George, Flynn, and others. 17. Village of New Haven, et al. 18. Sandt, et al. 19. Kimball, et al. 20. Andrusen, et al. 21. Eschelby Fire Insurance Co. 22. Brookhouse, et al. 23. Merritt, et al. Thompson, et al. 24. Keeler, et al. 25. Ford, et al. 26. Beckingham, et al. 27. Schoener Thomas Armstrong, et al. 28. Schouler Col. Eddy.*

J. A. COOK, HARRISBURG, Secretary.

W. M. H. BURLEIGH, President.

Schooners—Matilda, S. L. Tilley, and others.

Memoranda.

The Lady of the Lake (of Eastport), went ashore on Hart Island at 12 o'clock last night.

SOLON ROBINSON.

New York, March 6.

Bort-Wardens' Notice.

STATE OF NEW YORK, No. 104 Wall-st.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with section 4 of the Act passed April 14, 1851, entitled An Act to Reorganize the Water Police of the City of New York, that the Water Police, or having charge of the said matter of such inquiry, examination, or survey, that the following vessels are now under examination by the Water Police, and that the said surveys or examinations will be made and reported to the Water Police, and to the said vessel or vessels.

SHIP GORDON, Pier No. 16 E. R.

Ship David Blodding, Pier No. 16 E. R.

Ship Stephen Cresswell, Pier No. 16 E. R.

Ship Cannoncock, Pier No. 16 E. R.

Ship Texas, Pier No. 16 E. R.

Ship Neptune, Pier No. 16 E. R.

Ship Minerva, Pier No. 16 E. R.

Ship Gold, Pier No. 16 E. R.

Ship John, Pier No. 16 E. R.

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